SPERIE OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals
Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every
Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS."

From the N. Y. Nation

Judging from what has happened in Cincinnati, and what is happening in New York, and what we see signs of in various other laces, the common school system, which may fairly be called the corner-stone of American polity, is in some danger, if not of destruc-tion, of the loss of much of its value, owing to the angry passions which have been roused by the question known as "the Bible in the It would naturally seem to an enlightened pagan, to "the two Hindoos," for instance, who are now said to be travelling in this country, that the propriety of reading a few passages from the sacred book of the Christians every morning in the schools of a community of which the vast majority of the people are Christians, and that book a reperzory of the sublimest moral maxims, and of tales which, whether true or false, are inexpressibly beautiful and touching, could hardly throw the parents of the children, and their friends and neighbors, into the wildest excitement, and threaten to break up the whole State machinery of education. But, then, if we took the pagan apart, and

explained to him that not only had the Christians never come to any general agreement as to the source from which children should receive their religious instruction, whether from their family or the State, but that the sacred book had through a series of events, called the Protestant Reformation, been converted from a storehouse of doctrine, reproof, and instruction, into a kind of party ensign or standard round which the thickest of the sectarian battle had raged for two centuries. It would all become quite plain to him. The cause of the trouble we are now witnessing about "the Bible in the schools," really lies in the fact not that the Catholics think that any harm would result to their children from hearing passages of Scripture read to themthey would never think of objecting to the citation of the same words or ideas from any other source-but that the reading of the Bible by laymen, without note or comment, has become, in their eyes, a sign or test of Protestantism—a spiritual biting of the thumb at their Church by its enemies. Since the great split in the Church in the sixteenth century, the distinctive mark of Protestantism, as everybody knows, has been, not acknowledgment of the each man to put his ponstruction on the language of Bible-this no Protestant sect has ever acknowledged-but of the right andduty of each man to read it as much as he pleased, and a belief that from such reading much spiritual benefit is sure to accrue. The Catholic conviction has been, on the other hand, that from such unauthorized reading by unlearned persons there must result much injury both to morals and doctrine, and at all events the loss of that unity which may be said to be of the essence of Catholicism. In the battle which has raged since the Reformation, the mass of the combatants have ceased, as is not uncommon in such cases, to think much about the origin of the quarrel, and a great deal about the ensign under which the fighting has gone on. Hence the Catholics have got into a way of talking, and indeed of thinking, about the Bible as if it were a prolific fountain of wickedness: and the Protestants, on the other hand, as if there were a mystic virtue in the mere paper and binding of the book. A layman reading a Bible seems to a devout Catholic to have the devil behind him directing him and interpreto him; the Protestant, on the other hand, tells stories of men whose lives were aved in battle by having a New Testament in their breast-pocket, to receive and stop he hostile ball or sabre-thrust; and a lodge of Irish Orangemen never open one of their peetings, and begin cursing their fellowritizens, and uttering threats and denunciations against them, without reading a chapter of the Scriptures, with, considering the circumstances, an amusing solemnity.

Now, what is the duty of the State with regard to education, if it have any duty at all? Is it not to take facts as it finds them, and get the children of the community educated if not in the way the majority think best in the only way possible? Catholics, with their feelings bout the Bible and about State schools, are usts, and have to be dealt with as facts. If it be true that a Catholic boy who is taught to read and write is less likely to commit crimes, and more likely to prove a good citizen, than if he did not know how to read or write, and he refuses to be taught if we insist on reading the Scriptures to him every morning, is it not our duty to teach him to read and write at any rate, and to give up reading the Scriptures to him? The Bible read to persons who think you are reading it to them as an act of hostility, cannot possibly do them any good for they will not listen to it; and it cannot afford any pleasure to the Almighty to have His word read as an act of vis major, and for the torment or annoyance, or to the moral or mental detriment, of a large body of His creatures. Nor can any good result from the mere reading of the Bible without reference to its effect on the audience. No Protestant feels about a chapter of it as a Catholic feels about the mass that you get all the benefit of it by merely being within hearing of it, whether you understand it or not. This would literally be bibliolatry, with which Protestants are often charged, but to which they have never to our knowledge pleaded guilty.

Then comes the other question, and perhaps the more important one—suppose we succeed in reading the Bible in the schools, are we sufficiently sure of the good effects of our reading even on Protestant children to warrant us in keeping the Catholics in a constant state of irritation, and furnishing them with a constant incentive to intrigue and agitate for the overthrow of our whole educa-tional system, and for the appropriation of large sums of the public money for the sole and separate use of their own sectarian a consummation they have nearly ceached in this State? Is it well ascertained that the official reading of the Bible in school-hours, and as part of the school exercises, and as the forerunner of an irksome and weary day, is a good mode either of increasing children's reverence for it or fixing its teachings in their memory? not the experience of every country dead against the mixing up of secular and religious instruction, as tending to make the latter nischievous without improving the former? o any countries turn out such an amount of m and materialism as those in which the gious instruction of children plays the est part in their school of life, and is most ely taken out of the hands of parentsmean the Catholic countries of Europe? Is re, in the matter of religious teaching, any le substitute for the home, the church the Sunday-School; and does anybody ow of boy or girl who ever acquired a re-

we believe there is only one answer to be

made to these questions, and if there be but one, and the Bible-reading in the schools be a real cause of offense to Catholics, Jews, or even infidels, and be calculated to drive them away from the schools, towards the expenses of which they contribute, or to endanger the school system, the part of wisdom and the part of Christian charity, let us say, would seem to be to give it up without fighting over it, and running the risk of making a concession which should be a means of conciliation wear the appearance of a trophy won in battle. They greatly mistake the character, needs, and capacity of the Catholic organization who flatter themselves that Protestants have only to persist and the storm will blow over. The Catholic Church exists to prevent such storms from blowing over, to stop all compromises on a certain class of questions, of which this is the chief The mere keeping alive of the controversy is a piece of church work, to which a whole army of men is devoted; nay, there is nothing probably they less desire than the abandonment of the Bible reading, for its continuance paves the way for that better thing for them,

the establishment, with State funds, of

schools of their own. Moreover, zealous Protestants need not fear that they will be held accountable by the Almighty for not reading the Bible to people who do not want to listen to it. Unless we are greatly mistaken, each person is responsible—first of all, for his own reading, and, secondly, for the persuasion, simply, of such others as come under his influence. Nor need they feel too great a weight of care about the children of Catholics, Jews, and infidels. In this they imitate some of the worst weaknesses of his Holiness the Pope, who, not so long since, thought proper to rob a poor Jew of his son. When the Creator of the universe permits the existence of so many of these people on the globe, allows them to marry and have offspring, and enjoy a reasonable amount of such happiness as the world has to bestow, we may be sure He will not be hard on the rest of us fer teaching their children the rudiments of knowledge, without insisting on their listening to our reading of the Word. There is, also, one would say, enough in the consideration of our shortcomings to make us at least tolerant-for we are bound to say that we are acquainted with but few Protestants whose character would not need a touch or two to bring it to perfection. Of course we do not mean to say that Protestant concessions on this point will cause Catholics to give up their efforts to procure an apportionment of State funds for religious schools of their own, though we trust the time will never come when Protestants will not resist the appropriation of public money for any such purpose by every means in their power. With regard to this there must be no wavering; but it will always make a difference whether we oppose it as the champions of impartial secular education or education with a good Protestant tincture in it.

TURKEY AND EGYPT—COMPLICATIONS REVIVED.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The difficulty between the Sultan and Viceroy is yet far from being amicably and harmoniously settled. Although temporarily quieted by outside pressure pending the preparations for and ceremonies of the opening of the Suez Canal, its revival may be expected at any time thereafter. In the comprehensive schedule of tributary duty enunciated in the first and insisted upon in the second note addressed to the Viceroy last summer, it became evident that the Sultan was determined to humiliate his royal vassal by exacting conditions which would wound his amour propre, and place Egypt in the same position as other less important provinces of the Ottoman empire. An ancient firman, unearthed for the occasion, was held threateningly over Ismail Pacha's head, and a strict compliance with and adherence to its odious conditions demanded as the price of the Sultan's favor and the essential for future

The commander of the Faithful believes that had European powers evinced a favorable disposition to the overtures of his ambitious vassal nothing less than a modern Egyptian empire, with Ismail at its head, was the end and aim contemplated. Hence his wrath. Hence his determination to rebuke those dangerous aspirations, and to insist upon the specifications of those firmans which conferred hereditary administration upon the family of the Viceroy. The idea of independent rule must be crushed out: the fresh blown glories derived as the presiding spirit and the grand master of the ceremonies at the inauguration of the Suez Canal, and those dreams of future greatness which Ismail no doubt indulged in witnessing the gorgeous pageant, must be dissipated by another ultimatum, which, we are told, will order the acceptance of the Turkish proposals without condition, or a suspension from the viceroyalty as the consequence of refusal

It will be remembered that the second note of rebuke despatched by the Grand Vizier in the name of the Sultan declared his satisfaction with the Viceroy's assurances of fidelity made in answer to the first complaint; but that satisfaction was materially qualified by the pressing of certain points in the imperial missive which left no doubt that the Sultan was not satisfied with the explanation. Notwithstanding the conciliatory response of the Khedive, setting forth that he had never sought to transgress his rights and duties as defined by imperial firmans; that he was sensible and grateful for favors received, and had regulated his conduct according to the will and orders of his Majesty; notwithstanding his many expressions of fidelity and devotion-his frank explanation which he hoped would remove unfavorable impressions produced by unjust accusations-he must give further proof of his loyalty. appeal to the elemency and generosity of his master, and his avowed readiness to come and lay his most respectful homage at the foot of his Majesty's throne, were answered by the renewal of terms which we were disposed to consider as imperious, arbitrary, and oppressive. These were as follows: -The Egyptian army must be reduced; not more than thirty thousand needle guns must be ordered; all other arms and iron-clads that had been bargained for must be countermanded; taxes must be imposed and collected in the name of the Sultan only; the financial budget and contracts for foreign loans subject to his approval and authorization; better treatment must be guaranteed to Mussulman pilgrims to and from the Holy Shrine; and lastly, no direct official intercourse must be held by the Viceroy with foreign powers. After a due compliance with these terms, and the assurance of a faithful observance thereof. the note in question graciously announced that the homage and visit of the Viceroy

would be acceptable at Constantinople. The Suez Canal movement and the earnest counsels of friendly powers were instrumental in tiding over the crisis which then appeared imminent. The Viceroy did not accept all the conditions required, nor did he absolutely re-

ligious impression of the least value or per- fuse any. He did not go to Constantinople, manence anywhere else? enforcement of the foregoing stipulations. The storm was lulled, but it has not passed over; and now when the celebrations of the great canal are terminated we are to realize its consequences. The ire of Abdul Aziz, stirred up while the Viceroy was visiting the courts of Europe last summer, and but ill concealed while the honors of the occasion were being dispensed with a bounteous hand to royal guests at the grand levee along the Isthmus of Suez, will not contain itself longer, and the dreaded ultimatum must be again submitted, and this time with a threat of suspension from the viceroyalty.

Were several interested powers of Europe in a less critical condition as regards the pre servation of peace; were France at liberty to follow her inclinations and sympathies, and were it not essential for the time being that tranquillity should prevail until Napoleon shall have passed through the ordeal of reform which his Government is now undergoing, it would be no difficult matter to foresee the issue of these exactions on the part of Turkey, and to predicate an opinion, amounting almost to a certainty, that they would be met with an indignant refusal from Egypt. Unfortunately for the Khedive, neither France nor England is prepared for a rupture on this question; and while their mediation might moderate the demands of the Sultan, it is not probable that they will energetically protest against the humiliation of the vassal. Without the hearty support of a powerful ally it would be reckless in the Viceroy to defy his master, and, as the part of prudence and wisdom, we shall expect his submission. In this, however, we see no promise of a permanent reconciliation. Such humiliations, if endured for the present, will embitter his spirit, stimulate him to renewed exertions towards securing the aid of European potentates, and prompt him to strike for independent royalty whenever a favorable opportunity shall be presented.

The Sultan is promoting the germs of future complications, which are to end in a struggle for the mastery of the Suez Canal, and which in their importance must enlist several of the great powers of Europe. Ismail Pasha, conscious of the future of Egypt and of his own coming importance in the destiny of that country, may well afford to bide his time, make concessions and submissions to his jealous master, and do everything to prevent a rupture at this time. Patience and prudence will yield an abundant harvest of good at no distant day; and the time will come, if we may be allowed to indulge in the most reasonable speculation, when the jurisdiction of the Sublime Porte shall cease to enthrall this "land of promise," and no Oriental master shall question the right of Egypt's sovereign to use the public treasure whenever he may see fit for the advancement of national enterprises. The designs of the Sultan, actuated by a natural desire to continue to control over a tributary power which promises to become a source of immense revenue to his Government, will be tolerated only just so far as the present necessities of the European situation require. The sovereignty and independence of Egypt will be accomplished whenever the free operation of the canal and the interest of neighboring powers shall make it expedient to guarantee for the enterprise that security and liberal direction which it will hardly experience while under the control, directly or indirectly, of the Ottoman Empire.

OUR CIVIL SERVICE - ITS RADICAL DEFECT.

From the N. Y. Times. Few questions of domestic policy, at this time, present higher claims on the attention of the people and their representatives than that involved in the civil-service reform advoated with such zeal and good judgment by Hon, Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island. Congress should take up this subject in earnest at the coming session, and admit into its consideration some elements not embraced in the polemics of this or that party. It is a subject essentially too broad and permanent in its character, and too intimately connected with the general welfare, to be narrowed down to party traditions or assumptions.

We only give expression to a well-proved proposition when we say that for many years our civil service has fallen far short of that measure of efficiency reached by it in the earlier days of the republic. The result should and would have been quite the reverse of this were it not for certain vicious partisan doctrines which the indifference of the people has suffered to crystalize into a powerful but mischievous system. The present administration has succeeded, to a large extent, in infusing a spirit of thoroughness and fidelity into the Government service. But the practical limitations and difficulties are so numerous and great as to make it impossible for any Chief Magistrate to effect a radical and asting reformation.

It would be impossible to calculate, or even to state, the amount of injury and wrong endured by the people, more or less consciously, for the want of some adequate and uniform standard whereby to test the intellectual and moral fitness of aspirants for office. This want has not only impaired the efficiency of the civil branch of the Government itself, but is largely chargeable with in-troducing much that is disturbing and corupting into our national politics. Since the est of fitness for office became a matter of fealty to party, availability, or the trick of catching votes, we find men anxious for place relying more on these things, and working immensely more for them, than on or for those solid qualities of intellect and suitable ness indispensable to the discharge of public duty. So we have the people's business taken in hand, every little while, by a host of new men, fresh from the exalted latitudes of politics, who, so far as technical knowledge and appliable skill are concerned, have to begin learning the simplest rudiments of the duties devolved upon them. Thus vast and important national trusts relating to the internal economy of the Government and the every-day concerns of the citizen are periodically subject to mismanagement, instability and damage almost every way.

See, for instance, the effect of placing the execution of our complicated revenue laws in the hands of persons wholly unacquainted with the details of our revenue system and its administration. Such persons, from the moment of assuming office, are called upon, by the obligations of that office, to execute the law thoroughly and intelligently. But how can that be done where there is no adequate knowledge of its requirements? At best the new incumbent must pass a certain novitiate, during which the law does or does not execute itself. His efforts are uncertain, tentative, experimental, if he is discreet; if he is not, they may be worse, and result in confusion, error, and injury to the taxpayer, if not to the Government. At all events, in very few cases of this kind is the work taken up at once from the point at which the previous occupant of the place left it, and pushed vigorously forward. There is generally a period of lapse—an interval of doubtful, timorous administration—while the new

man is feeling his way to that special know-ledge and experience which alone make debts. action bold, direct, effective. And thus one to be a of the most vital interests of the country suffers and is set back by reason of the unfitness of many to whose care it is committed.

The argument so frequently used, that the new appointee will soon learn when once in place, has no real validity when urged against the principle that candidates should possess at least a fair share of preparation before offering themselves for official position. The people have no guarantee that, once the office is obtained, the effort necessary for the acquisition of the necessary knowledge will be made, or if made, that it will be successful. There may be mental incapacity, inaptitude, or want of sufficient inciting motive. Besides, too many of the men who attain office under present methods regard their appointment as a reward for party services, and believe that thenceforth they are rather freed from than called unto earnest, exacting labor. They have a sort of conviction that the office is tributary to them, not they to the office We see, then, how possible it is that duties may never be learned at all, or, at most, only superficially.

But granting that, in the course of six or twelve months, the new officer obtains a tolerable acquaintance with what his position requires of him, we still fail to see why the people should pay the cost of his tuition. And that is practically what the thing amounts to; for, while the novice is studying how to do his official work, he pockets the full emoluments of the position. So the public treasury is taxed for his education. This is an aspect of our civil service which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon. It involves a very considerable expenditure of the people's money, which in reality is not necessary and might be avoided by adopting a right system in appointments. The civil offices, in nearly every country having an organized government, are regarded as very desirable prizes; and wherever a standard of qualifications is prescribed for candidates for official employment, no difficulty is experienced in finding numbers of well-trained men ready, without a dollar's expense to the nation, to meet its highest requirements. The civil offices of our own Government are not less honorable or desirable than those of any other, or, perhaps, we should change the mood and say would be not less desirable had we some sound and uniform principle in managing them. Nor should we lack men, well-disci pilned, apt, high-minded, if it were esta-blished that the way to official occupation or preferment lay, altogether or chiefly, in the possession of these qualities.

MR. BROWNE'S OPINIONS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, late United States Minister to China, has made several speeches since his return, defending his policy towards that country. The last of these addresses, recently delivered at San Francisco, adds weight to the previous evidence of his unfitness for the Chinese mission. Although we regard the maintenance of an expensive diplomatic establishment at Pekin as an unneces sary and foolish expenditure of the public money, we think it important that, so long as the mission does exist, it should be filled by a thoroughly capable man. But Mr. Browne's political ideas are narrow and immature. They are a hundred years behind the age.

He tells us that the Chinese are brutal and savage, and that they have murdered foreign merchants and missionaries; though at the same time he says the people are intelligent, but crushed down by their ignorant rulers. The last statement is hard to reconcile with the others. Mr. Browne says further that we should not allow the Chinese to be thus "crushed down." He thinks that we can only prevent it by opening the country to foreign trade. The Government at Washington is trying the conciliation policy, but he believes

it ought to try war. Now, if the United States were to attempt to replace evil government by good government wherever the former could be found throughout the world, the task would be not only onerous, but supremely ridiculous. Yet what better would it be to interfere in China? An imaginary duty to reform mankind is the only excuse we could offer. Chinese trade is undoubtedly important to America; but if we are imperatively required to repress existing evils in all countries of commercial importance to us, we should begin not in Asia, but in America and Europe.

A sufficient fleet ought to be stationed in East Indian waters to protect American in-terests in China and the East, and to secure reparation in all cases of injury to foreigners. The United States require no further diplo matic representation than is afforded by our consuls, who should be competent and well paid. Mr. Browne states that the American Consul at Pekin is an Englishman who has never been in this country, which is surprising in view of the number of our native citizens who are willing to serve the nation, even at so great a distance from home.

Mr. Browne's speeches have been delivered to show that he ought to have been retained in office; and he alleges that he owes his recall to his advocacy of the only true and wise policy toward China; that is, foreign in terference, and subjugation if necessary. But we think that these views show conclusively that he is not suited to the place; for his hatred of the Chinese government, and his entire lack of sympathy with any Chinese institutions, certainly disqualify him from acting as a friendly representative of the United

However, if Mr. Browne is not a diplomat he is something of a wag. When Prince Kung inquired of him about men in this country whose heads are half wood and half flesh, he told him in reply that we had no such men, but that we had men whose heads were all wood. To this class it is Mr. Browne's opinion that certain writers for the Times

THE SITUATION AND THE REMEDY From the N. Y. World.

When the founders of our government arranged the fundamental laws by which they expected to secure the prosperity of their own and of future generations, they took counsel of those unalterable principles on which, by the universal experience of mankind, all commercial prosperity must be based. They recognized the fact that the precious metals have a natural as well as conventional adaptation to the office of serving as the representative measure of commercial values. This fact was the corner-stone of their monetary system. Having to make a government over States which until that time had a mixed currency, and being unable, even if they had thought it wise, to prevent the use of a paper currency, they did exactly what was essential to prevent the displacement of the precious metals as the standard of values, and to secure and fix them in that office for all time to come. To effect this, they vested in Congress the power to coin money and to regulate the value of coined money, taking that away from the separate States; they prohibited the States

silver a legal-tender in the payment of debts. These two provisions were supposed to be amply sufficient to prevent the creation of a paper currency having that attribute of money which consists in its being made a compulsory discharge of a debt when offered in payment; for it never was imagined that a government of enumerated powers, having no power in regard to the creation of money but that of making coin and regulating its value, could establish a paper currency and impart to it the quality of discharging debts when tendered in payment. But whether the Government of the United States possesses this power or not, it is a power which can be exercised in no country whatever without bringing into use two descriptions of currency —the one consisting of gold coin, and having both at home and abroad a fixed value, measured by the quantity of pure metal which the coin contains, and therefore forming the only money of commerce which the common consent of mankind recognizes; the other consisting of paper, which, by reason of the fact that it is not convertible at par into the true money of commerce, becomes incapable of use as a representative of values or a medium of exchange, excepting at what is called a discount; which means the difference between its market value and the value of gold coin. But when this has happened in any country, and the inconvertible paper money is in excess, it necessarily happens also that the bulk of all the transactions will be conducted in that inconvertible currency. the same time, there is always present and operative a stubborn fact, which no one country or people, be their internal political powers what they may, can get rid of—namely, that gold is the univer-sal measure of value throughout the civilized world. The inevitable result is that the inconvertible paper currency becomes, in the country where it is used, the medium of traffic in gold, which itself becomes, instead or the one fixed standard of value, an article of merchandise, to be bought and sold for specific uses, and to be paid for by the paper money at varying rates, which are never such as to enable a dollar to command a dollar of gold, and are often very much higher than the rate of dollar for dollar. Still, it is necessary that gold should be also treated as a currency: for, aside from the fact that it is wanted in its capacity of money to make payments abroad which cannot be made without it, it is wanted also within the country, in its same capacity of money, for certain specific purposes, rendered inevitable by legislation, or by the operations of trade which will not allow the use of gold to be wholly discontinued.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fact that Holland has granted to an American an exclusive right to connect that country with America by an ocean cable once more brings to view the urgent necessity which already existed for an international agreement, treaty, or code, regulating the whole subject of ocean telegraphy. The laying of one line across another; the protection of cables in comparatively shoal water from injury by anchors or their tackle; the comity to be observed between nations in the matter of concessions and privileges; the use of cables by belligerents and their immunity (or otherwise) from destruction as a measure of precaution or positive hostility-these, and many more points, should be promptly covered by a compact, drawn up by eminent publicists and ratified by all civilized powers. This should be done before the outbreak of another war between maritime powers, or calamities to civilization may result from its

The King of Holland, we understand and believe, gave to an American his only concession of a right to land an ocean cable on the kingdom as an earnes good will to this country, and as such let it be received and accepted. We further learn that European capitalists stand ready to lay the cable if Americans do not choose to furnish the means. Very good; let us have this cable, and a dozen more, if those who have the means choose to lay them. We presume that one result of their multiplication will be a rapid and vast increase of telegrams across the Atlantic, based, of course, on a genera reduction of charges. If the time shall come -and why not?-when \$5 or £1 (gold) shall pay for sending ten words in ten minutes from America to Europe or Europe to America, a dozen cables may be kept steadily transmitting messages at least sixteen of every twenty-four hours for over three hundred days per annum. And then, if any particular cable should get out of order, it will only by necessary to work the others an hour or two longer per day, and the business will all be done promptly and to general satisfaction.

But one point is vital, and we are sure our Government will insist on it with regard to every cable landed on any part of our coast that of perfect reciprocity. Whatever country charters or authorizes a company or individual to stretch a cable across the ocean on a course pointing to our shores must allow our Government to authorize a cable to be thrown across from our to its coast, and must concede to our Government and our people rights and privileges identical with those secured to itself and its people. There must be no juggling as to what the Government and the company respectively can or cannot do, but a square, open, absolute concession that our Government and our people are the peers of any other, and must be treated ac-cordingly. We do not suspect Holland of disregarding this principle; but it has been violated by another power, and must be vindicated, even though it should be requisite to pull up a dozen shore-ends of cables and heave their shattered fragments into the profoundest depths of ocean.

THEATRICAL THIEVING.

From the N. Y. Tribune, A great many theatrical managers appear to be thieves, having no more respect for each other's rights of property than so many avowed and professional pickpockets. They do not violate the statute laws, it is true—excepting when they can do so with perfect impunity; but for those obligations which are mposed on gentlemen by the plain, unmistakable, and indisputable laws of honor, they seem to have no sort of respect. Instances of this kind of dishonesty are so common that a new one scarcely seems worthy of mention. To illustrate these remarks, however, by a case in point, we note the fact that a manager, named Aiken, in Chicago, has just been restrained by an injunction from playing Tom Taylor's drama of Mary Warner, which is the property—purchased and paid for—of Miss Bateman; just as much her property as the garments she wears or the purse in her pocket. Because, however, the play was written by an Englishman, a citizen of London, and because there is no law to protect his copyright in this country, the Chicago manager thinks that he can seize Miss Bateman's property and confiscate it to his own This, to our mind, is a clear case of theft, Miss Bateman, we understand, paid anything but gold and Mr. Tom Taylor £400 for the drama of Mary

ing it during a period of five years. The piece was never printed and never published—unless the public performance of it is regarded as publication. If any copy of it is in existence, other than that owned and possessed by Miss Bateman, it has been procured through breach of trust. Yet the Chicago manager brings out the play-knowing perfectly well that, in honor and equity, he has no more right to take it than he to take Miss Bateman's watch. He has been sued under the common proprietary and the case will shortly come to trial. Remembering the result of the Caste casetried some time ago in this city-we have grave doubts whether Miss Bateman's right of property will be protected. A right of property it nevertheless is, definite, indisputable, acquired by purchase with the money that Miss Bateman toiled to earn. We put out of consideration all pettifogging legal quibbles. This is a case for justice. Courts quibbles. This is a case for justice.
of law may not be able to administer it. They
of the world. But seldom are, in this part of the world. theatrical managers can be just; and it is time they were reminded of that simple duty. It they will go on practising meanness and fraud, wherever the absence of direct legislation renders its safe for them to do so, they cannot wonder that their profession is despised or their names disgraced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMCEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR
IS NOW OPEN AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Articles useful or fancy, in every department, and in
great variety, will be found upon the tables at fair, remunerative prices. The Restaurant is completely organized
for supplying substantials as well as delicacies. Music
every evening, under the direction of Carl Sentz.
The Fair will be open in the Afternoon and Evening of
Thanksgiving day.

Thanksgiving day.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL MCALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street. Il 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1889.

NOTIOE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CKNT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1899.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 8 P. M., from November 3) to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 tl 1 THOS, T. FIRTH, Treasurer. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. - A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FROMT Street.

Transfer Books will be closed November 29 and reopea December 6.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
Treasurer.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE rator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, b fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 126 COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

originated the annesthatic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting
teeth without pain.
Office, RIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
OAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP

or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AL CONATED GLYCKRINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCKRINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicatel soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT.

2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

115 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

OHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Due de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHIME WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserva.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphs, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

OLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordens, Olarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co. s various.

CARSTAIRS & MCOALL Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHEN
KIES.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE
of the above for sale by
OARSTAIRS & MODAIL
6 28 2p)
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 11 GRANTTH Sta.

BRANDY.

CALISTOGA COGNAC. This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is a recommended for its atrict purity and delicacy of a being manufactured from the product of selected grand thoroughly relined. The trade and the public as vited to inspect it.

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MRS. MINNIE OUMMINGS has opened the abo named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, who gentlemen can find everything in their line. The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirt UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hammed free of charge.

Polite Salceladies in attendance,

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WINCHESTER & CO., No. 796 CHESNUT Street. FINE DRESS SHIRTS

GENTS' NOVELTIES.

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